A 36.43:13

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

U.S. DEPOSITORY

WP-13 December 18, 1930

WORLD HOG AND PORK PROSPECTS

- - - - - - - -

SUMMARY

Increased competition from Denmark and Germany and a continued reduced foreign demand were the outstanding features of the foreign markets for American cured pork during October and November. Available evidence indicates that pork production in Europe incidental to the recent upward trend of hog numbers has not yet reduced its peak. Denmark is placing record amounts of bacon on the British markets, the leading foreign outlet for American cured prok; and prices on the Danish product have declined to a level comparable to that of the pre-war period. Hog prices in Germany have shown a tendency to weaken after a period of firmness during November. The volume of hog marketings and slaughter are larger than last year, but have not yet reached the 1928-29 levels which were below those of the peak year, 1927-28. Hog numbers in the Netherlands were estimated on September 1 to be 10 to 15 per cent larger than a year earlier, but the increased production has not yet been reflected in exports.

Exports of pork and pork products from the United States were materially reduced during October. British imports of American bacon were abnormally small. Takings of hams and shoulders were also reduced somewhat, but the prices on these products remained close to last years levels. In contrast to these reductions exports of lard from the United States to Great Britain were somewhat larger than during the previous month. Imports of American bacon and lard by Germany were sharply reduced during October, but prices during November declined in both countries.

Slaughter supplies in the United States made a seasonal increase during November, but continued to run well under those of a year earlier. Hog prices declined to the lowest level since March, 1928, and prices of pork and pork products were lower than in October. Feed prices declined during November despite the reduced supply of feed grains. The relatively low level of feed prices is resulting in a more normal distribution of marketings than was expected earlier in the season.

Hog Numbers

Reports from the important foreign producing countries indicate a continued increase in hog numbers. The most recent estimates show increase in hog numbers in Germany, Denmark, Netherlands, and Irish Free State, whereas decreases are indicated in Canada and United Kingdom. Numbers in the United States are below those of a year ago.

Continued expansion of hog production this fall in important European countries is indicated by recent reports showing that the number of brood sows held in 4 (a/) important countries was 3,328,000 or 22 per cent over the same dates of 1929. The number of sows in farrow in the Netherlands on September 1, 1930, is reported as 6 per cent less than on June 1, when the number was reported as 20 per cent above last year at the same time. The unfavorable developments in the hog feed relationship, especially in Germany where hog prices have been making relatively greater declines than feed prices, may tend to check expansion somewhat.

(a/) Germany, Denmark, Irish Free State, United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

Hog numbers in the same 4 important countries mentioned above have reached 82,049,000 according to latest estimates, an increase of 19 per cent over the same dates of 1929. Figures for the Netherlands are not included owing to the lack of annual estimates. Numbers in that country, as ascertained by the 1930 census were 1,990,000, an increase of 31 per cent over 1921.

By September 1, 1930 total hog numbers had increased 10 per cent compared with June according to the government estimate for that date quoted by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, even though the hog increase was considerably less than during the previous quarter. The number of farrowing sows on September 1 compared with last year had increased 15 per cent; suckling pigs the same; pigs over 6 weeks to 132 pounds 10 to 15 per cent; hogs 132 to 220 pounds 10 per cent, while hogs over 220 pounds increased only slightly. In the Netherlands as in Germany the hog-feed ratio is not as favorable as in 1929. Estimated percentage increases by classes show that hogs have been on the increase in that country since May, 1929. Periodic reports from that date up to June 1, 1930 indicated increases of from 10 to 30 per cent in brood sows for the different periods over the preceding year with increases in other classes ranging from 5 to 15 per cent. See Table, page 17.

The latest quarterly estimate available for Germany is that of September 1, 1930, which gives the number of hogs as 23,414,000 compared with 19,604,000 at the same date of 1929, constituting a record for that country for present boundaries. The number on December 1, 1913 for former boundaries was 25,659,000 while the estimate for present boundaries for the same date was 22,533,000.

Hog numbers in the United States on January 1, 1930 had fallen to 52, 600,000, a decrease of 8 per cent compared with 1929. Both the fall pig crop this year and the spring crop of 1931 were expected to show reductions due to the short corn crop and the unfavorable corn hog ratio. No estimate is as yet available for Canada for 1930. The decrease of 1 per cent in Ontario, the most important hog raising province, however, points to a further decrease in Canadian numbers. There has been a decreasing tendency in Canadian hogs since 1927, when the number reported was 4,695,000, to 4,382,000 in 1929.

In Argentina, one of the potential hog producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere, numbers as of June 1930 reached 3,764,000 against 1,437,000 in 1922 and 2,901,000 in 1914, while in New Zealand hog numbers continued the decline begun last year numbering only 488,000 in 1930, a decrease of 12 per cent compared with 1929.

HOGS: Number in principal pork exporting and importing countries, average pre-war, years 1921-1930

Year	Number in principal pork exporting countries a/						
	United States Jan. 1	Denmark: July	Netherlands May-June	Canada: June	Irish Free State June	Sweden June	Total b/
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Average pre-war c/	53,300	2,715	1,305	3,350	1,046	1,023	60,411
1921	58,603	1,430	1,519	3,905	891	d/1,011	64,828
1922	59,559	1,899		3,916	938		66,312
1923	69,044	2,855		4,405	1,186		77,490
1924	66,361	2,868		5,069	987		75,285
1925	55,568	2,517		4,426	732	1,100	63,243
1926	52,148	3,122		4,360	884		60,514
1927	54,788	3,731		4,695	1,178	e/1,369	64,392
1928	60,617	3,363		4,497	1,183		69,660
1929	56,280	3,616		4,382	945		65,823
1930	52,600	4,928	1,990		1,044		

	Number in principal pork importing countries						
	United Kingdom June	Germany Dec. f/	France Dec. f/	Czechoslovakia Dec. f/	Austria Dec. f/	Italy Mar.-Apr.	Total b/
Average pre-war c/	2,754	22,533	7,529	2,516	1,932	2,685	32,816
1921	2,756	14,153	4,941	2,201	1,326	g/2,509	21,850
1922	2,568	15,818	5,166				23,552
1923	2,993	14,673	5,196		h/1,473		22,867
1924	3,567	i/17,308	5,406				26,281
1925	2,911	16,895	5,802				25,608
1926	2,504	16,200	5,793	2,539		j/2,850	24,497
1927	3,124	19,424	5,777				28,325
1928	3,396	22,899	6,019				32,314
1929	2,701	20,106	6,017				28,824
1930	2,663	19,920					

Compiled from official sources.
a/ Countries arranged in order of importance as exporting or importing countries. b/ Total countries reporting each year, pre-war 1921-1929. c/ Average for 5 years immediately preceding war wherever available. Otherwise for any years or year within this period, unless otherwise stated. In countries having changed boundaries estimates are for one year only of numbers within present boundaries. d/ Census 1920. e/September. f/Estimate for countries reporting as of December have been considered as of January of the following year. g/Estimate for present boundaries for 1918. h/March. i/October. No estimate available for December 1923. j/Unofficial.

BROOD SOWS: Number in principal pork and hog exporting and importing countries reporting, pre-war and 1925 to 1930

Country	Month of estimate	Pre-War	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Exporting Countries:								
United States	Jan. 1		10,088	10,286	10,855	10,587	10,000	9,612
Denmark, sows 4 months and over	July	283	290	391	396	344	434	588
Canada	June		553	569	577	551	537	
Irish Free State	June	108	75	93	124	115	96	111
Sweden, boars & sows	June	128				135		
Poland						a/ 761		
Hungary	July		602	547	531	579	554	
New Zealand	Jan.		60	64	69	82	75	
Rumania	Dec. b/		1,042	1,017	1,086	1,066	975	
Yugoslavia	Jan.		685	692	694	662		
Importing Countries:								
England and Wales	June	332	316	301	393	380	307	315
Scotland	June	18	16	18	27	22	16	17
North Ireland	June	- -	11	16	25	22	17	20
Total	June	- -	343	335	445	424	340	352
Germany								
Six months to 1 year	Dec. b/		462	491	625	504	556	c/ 663
1 year and over			813	882	1,126	1,218	1,063	c/1,179
Total			1,275	1,373	1,751	1,722	1,619	c/1,841
France	Dec. b/	d/907	779	777	776	785	790	
Belgium	Dec. b/		124	129	127	130	130	137
Norway	June		41	41	39			
Finland, sows over 6 months	Sept.		39	40	43	43		

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Ten months and over.

b/ Estimates reported as of December have been considered as of January 1 of following year.

c/ For Quarterly estimates up to September 1, 1930 see Table page 18.

d/ Excluding Alsace-Lorraine.

HOGS: Slaughter in specified countries, average pre-war and annual, 1914-1929

Year	United States, Federal inspected	Germany inspected slaughter	Denmark in expt. slaughter houses	England & Wales sold off farms for slaughter a/	Scotland sold off farms for slaughter a/	Ireland purchased by Irish bacon curers	Canada	Netherland receipts at 21 markets
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Average pre-war b/	31,759	16,406	2,503	3,487	---	1,282	4,280	875
1914	32,532	c/	2,858	---	---	---	---	1,085
1915	38,381	c/	2,594	---	---	---	---	842
1916	45,084	c/	2,542	---	---	---	---	850
1917	33,910	c/	2,479	---	---	---	---	600
1918	41,214	c/	324	---	---	---	---	217
1919	41,812	1,368	456	---	---	874	5,526	422
1920	38,019	3,024	930	2,700	146	898	4,834	648
1921	38,982	6,825	1,641	3,471	173	1,030	5,297	1,362
1922	43,114	6,923	2,215	5,229	176	926	5,382	865
1923	53,534	5,830	3,414	3,691	245	955	6,056	906
1924	52,873	10,527	4,024	4,500	242	1,110	6,625	1,068
1925	43,043	12,090	3,766	3,588	---	911	5,720	1,045
1926	40,656	13,072	3,838	3,074	---	910	5,636	1,025
1927	45,653	17,279	5,098	3,680	---	1,050	5,965	1,152
1928	49,795	19,391	5,673	4,109	---	1,264	5,880	1,068
1929	48,445	17,189	4,994	d/ 3,245	d/	d/ 1,142	5,747	---

Compiled from official sources and cabled reports from agricultural commissioners abroad.

a/ For years ended May 31 following.

b/ Average for 5 years immediately preceding war period if available, otherwise for any year or years within that period unless otherwise stated. In countries having changed boundaries, the figures are estimates for 1 year only for numbers within present boundaries.

c/ Not available for present boundaries. For former boundaries, the numbers slaughtered are as follows; in thousands - 1914, 19,441; 1915, 13,293; 1916, 6,348; 1917, 5,795; 1918, 2,430.

d/ Unofficial estimate in total slaughter in the United Kingdom and Irish Free State based on methods of estimating published in the agricultural Output of England and Wales 4,890,000 in 1929-30 compared with 6,178,000 in 1928-29.

HOGS: Slaughter in United States, Germany, Denmark, and Canada, by months, seasons October - September, 1928-29 to 1930-31 a/

Month	United States Inspected			Germany at 36 points			Denmark export houses			Canada Inspected		
	1928-1929	1929-1930	1930-1931	1928-1929	1929-1930	1930-1931	1928-1929	1929-1930	1930-1931	1928-1929	1929-1930	1930-1931
	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands
Oct.	5,713	3,857	3,492	445	356	418	494	501		200	207	
Nov.	4,455	4,499		402	356		398	395		232	234	
Dec.	5,782	5,083		407	382		442	488		239	221	
Jan.	5,738	5,001		388	351		402	438		249	207	
Feb.	4,478	4,034		367	335		348	407		208	168	
Mar.	3,645	3,392		411	373		384	442		215	168	
Apr.	3,761	3,480		395	374		429	529		208	162	
May	3,798	3,823		391	371		435	432		187	174	
June	3,756	3,689		333	344		358	478		161	159	
July	3,597	3,187		340	361		432	b/ 423		159	127	
Aug.	3,130	2,724		325	344		399	b/ 456		161	124	
Sept.	3,104	2,773		343	427		422	b/ 506		142	140	
Total for Season	48,957	45,542		4,547	4,374		4,943	5,495		2,361	2,091	

a/ Season accepted as most representative for the United States.
b/ Adjusted from weekly figures supplied by Smør Tidende

United States

A more favorable relationship between feed and hog prices, and a stimulated interest in feeding, were reflected in United States hog markets during November. Live weights were about normal and marketings continued relatively small despite the reduced feed grain supply. During recent months preceding November, live weights were running below the 5-year average and, in contrast to the premiums paid for the heavier weights in those months, light hogs sold during November at nearly the same level as heavy hogs. The price relationship of the various weights was about the same as that of a year earlier.

Hog prices at Chicago declined from $9.09 during the first week of November to an average of $8.11 during the third week, the lowest weekly average since in March 1928. Prices made a slight advance during the last week of the month and remained about steady during the first week of December. The average for November was $8.55 as against $9.34 in October and $9.06 in

November 1929. Federally inspected hog slaughter amounting to about 4,024,000 head was 10.6 per cent less than that of November 1929. The number of hogs slaughtered under Federal inspection during the first two months of the current marketing year (October and November) was 10 per cent less than during the corresponding months of last year. In October, the average live weight of hogs slaughtered was 3 per cent less than that of a year earlier. Figures from the principal markets indicate that average weights during November were almost equal to those of November 1929.

Corn prices averaged lower in November. No. 3 Yellow at Chicago averaged 70.9 cents as compared with 82 cents for October and 87.6 cents for November 1929. The corn-hog ratio in the Corn Belt States, as indicated by 15th-of-the-month farm prices was 13.9 in November as compared with 11.7 in October and 11.3 in November 1929. It was the most favorable ratio for the month since 1926 but the price relationship on the 15th of the month was more favorable to feeding than it was for the month as a whole. The level of feed prices during the coming winter is expected to have more than the usual influence in the distribution of marketings, due to the reduction in the feed grain supply. If the present corn-hog ratio continues, it is likely to result in a more normal distribution than if corn prices advance relative to hog prices.

The reduction in the corn supply is being partially offset by the feeding of wheat. About 236 million bushels of wheat will be fed during this crop year compared with 90 million bushels last year, if intentions of farmers and others are carried out as expressed on November 15 in answer to a survey made by this Bureau. The relation of wheat prices to the prices of other feed grains will largely determine the extent to which these intentions will be carried out. The very low level of wheat prices during recent months has permitted the feeding of wheat to an advantage as well as being an important factor in the decline in corn prices.

Wholesale prices of pork and pork products made a seasonal decline in November, with the more valuable cuts of fresh pork showing the greatest reductions. Loins, 10-12 pounds, averaged $16.86 at Chicago as compared with $22.96 in October and $18.95 in November 1929, whereas 8-12 pound skinned shoulders averaged $13.14 as against $15.23 in October and $14.86 a year earlier. All cuts of fresh pork at wholesale sold at lower levels than in November 1929. Cured pork prices were generally lower. At Chicago, hams, picnics and dry salt backs declined only moderately, but bacon was $2.00 to $4.00 lower than in October, whereas at New York declines were moderate for all kinds of cured pork.

Refined lard prices at Chicago averaged $12.31 compared with $13.94 in October and $12.21 in November 1929. Reflecting the reduction in live weight of hogs marketed, lard production per hundred pounds live weight of hogs in September and October was 10 per cent smaller than that of a year earlier. Exports of lard, (excluding neutral lard) during October amounting

to 41,396,000 pounds, were 11 per cent larger than those of September, but were 41 per cent under those of a year earlier. The most pronounced reduction in quantities taken occurred in Germany and Netherlands, whereas takings by United Kingdom were 18 per cent larger than in November 1929. Stocks in storage on November 1, amounting to 36, 000,000 pounds, were the smallest for that date since 1925 and were 64 per cent smaller than those of November 1, 1929.

Increased competition in foreign markets reduced domestic production, and a weakened demand in Europe were reflected in pork exports during October. Exports of pork and pork products, excluding lard, were 23 per cent smaller than in September and 53 per cent below those of a year earlier. Bacon exports, amounting to 3,268,000 pounds, were 34 per cent smaller than in September and 67 per cent smaller than in October 1929. Exports of hams and shoulders amounted to 5,259,000 pounds and were 30 per cent under those of a year earlier. The most drastic reduction in takings of hams and shoulders was in Canada. Their purchases in October were only 174,000 pounds as compared to 1,063,000 in September. The new import duties on cured pork were an important factor in reducing the takings of American products, which have paid 3.25 cents per pound since September 16 against the old rate of 2 cents. Takings by United Kingdom were 31 per cent under those of a year earlier. Storage holdings of pork on November 1, amounting to 356,000,000 pounds were the smallest for that date since 1917 and were 27.5 per cent below those of November 1, 1929.

UNITED STATES: Total bacon exports, by months, 1925-26 to 1930-31

Month	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oct.	13,166	11,742	7,709	4,973	9,858	3,268
Nov.	13,562	8,507	6,013	6,716	11,452	
Dec.	16,405	9,601	9,347	9,593	9,868	
Jan.	21,142	10,015	11,660	13,014	13,324	
Feb.	14,980	9,642	10,921	11,286	12,184	
Mar.	13,597	8,567	15,106	10,985	12,249	
Apr.	11,570	7,417	10,073	10,225	7,979	
May	12,225	7,852	9,692	14,395	8,553	
June	9,472	10,301	9,620	12,761	6,413	
July	7,670	9,270	11,648	10,950	5,339	
Aug.	12,131	7,864	10,945	13,171	6,900	
Sept.	14,870	11,620	6,881	10,238	4,973	
Total	160,790	112,398	119,615	128,357	109,092	

Compiled from the Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States.

UNITED STATES: Total exports of hams and shoulders, by months 1925-26 to 1930-31

Month	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oct.	14,494	10,847	7,632	4,747	7,580	5,259
Nov.	16,243	13,105	7,374	7,637	11,656	
Dec.	19,827	12,675	9,905	8,518	6,957	
Jan.	21,000	9,873	10,005	11,187	9,461	
Feb.	19,105	9,511	10,976	7,680	9,213	
Mar.	18,117	9,253	12,222	11,140	10,790	
Apr.	18,059	10,007	11,258	13,857	12,416	
May	16,682	13,092	11,390	11,246	13,845	
June	13,218	13,471	13,754	12,571	12,158	
July	13,512	13,158	13,557	12,621	13,779	
Aug.	15,972	8,215	13,402	10,849	10,820	
Sept.	11,425	11,123	6,681	8,478	6,432	
Total	197,654	134,330	128,156	120,531	125,107	

Compiled from the Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States.

UNITED STATES: Total lard exports, by months, 1925-26 to 1930-31

Month	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oct.	44,745	46,988	50,355	59,865	70,698	41,396
Nov.	39,979	43,488	49,636	67,716	83,257	
Dec.	68,840	62,680	62,855	86,358	80,053	
Jan.	76,670	59,842	70,660	89,932	73,291	
Feb.	65,356	49,880	79,872	65,924	65,953	
Mar.	64,259	53,040	79,929	70,572	66,533	
Apr.	63,160	67,345	56,554	59,144	50,045	
May	58,154	64,418	55,540	64,192	62,562	
June	56,482	66,404	53,436	67,252	56,666	
July	45,873	46,972	52,940	64,274	51,670	
Aug.	54,273	50,816	50,658	55,487	49,287	
Sept.	61,577	59,736	46,158	58,329	37,417	
Total	699,368	671,609	708,593	809,045	747,432	

Compiled from the Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States.

Canada

It seems probable that the June 1930 livestock returns for Canada will show some reduction in hog numbers compared with the 4,382,000 reported a year ago. The number in the province of Ontario, which supports 2/5 of the total in Canada showed a further decrease of 1 per cent to 1,662,000 on June 1, 1930 which was the lowest number reported since 1922. The numbers have been decreasing since 1927 when 1,883,000 were estimated to be in that Province. Brood sows were estimated at 172,251 in June, 1930 against 172,739 a year ago. The province of Ontario markets more hogs than any other province in Canada, the number shipped in 1929 amounting to 1,307,000, 979,000 of which went directly to packers and 327,000 to stock yards.

The total number of hogs graded at stock yards and at packing plants in Canada from the beginning of the year to November 20, 1930 was 2,056,000 a decrease of 16 per cent compared with the preceding year. Of the above number 731,000 or 36 per cent were classed as bacon hogs and 15 per cent as select bacon hogs, over 50 per cent of the latter being graded at Ontario packing plants.

Up to November 20, 1930 only 792,000 hogs had been sold at stock yards this year a decrease of 14 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1929, the number billed through being about twice as large as last year. The average price for select bacon hogs at Toronto for the week ended November 20 was $11.44 per 100 pounds compared with $11.50 the preceding week and $12.19 last year at the same date. The high price for the week in the East was $11.75 for selects weighed off cars, states the Dominion Livestock Branch, while only $9.75 was obtained at western yards for selects fed and watered. The strong demand in the west for lights and feeders produced a price premium and as high as $10 per hundred was paid on Winnipeg yards.

Inspected slaughter of hogs for the first 9 months of the year amounted to 1,428,000 or 16 per cent less than for the same period of 1929. Last year the total number of hogs killed in Canada was 5,747,000 or 2 per cent below 1928. Exports of live hogs for the first 9 months this year numbered only 1,993 of which number only 95 came to the United States against 1,730 for the same period of 1929. Exports of live hogs to this country reached 195,000 in 1927. Both bacon and pork exports from Canada to all countries has been considerably below last year, bacon exports principally to the United Kingdom falling 46 per cent to 12,083,000 pounds and pork 44 per cent to 4,718,000 pounds.

CANADA: Hog movement first 9 months of 1930 with comparisons.

Item	Unit	First nine months 1929	1930
Graded at stock yards and packing plants			
Total	Thousands	1,954	1,714
Select bacon hogs	"	328	261
Bacon hogs	"	a/	593
Sold and billed through stockyards, total	"	913	1,030
Sold at stockyards	"	753	652
Billed through stockyards	"	160	378
Inspected slaughter	"	1,690	1,428
Average price, Toronto, Sept.			
All grades	Dollars per 100 lbs	12.10	12.15
Select bacons	"	12.66	12.73
Bacons	"	12.71	12.21
Exports			
Live hogs, total	Number	3,431	1,993
To United States	"	1,730	95
Bacon, total	1,000 pounds	22,242	12,083
To United States	"	1,796	1,055
To Great Britain	"	20,003	10,714
Pork total	"	8,495	4,718
To United States	"	3,273	1,134
To Great Britain	"	3,486	1,538

Live Stock market and Meat Trade Review, 1930.
a/ Bacon and butcher grades became effective September 16, 1929 and thick smooth and stop grades were discontinued on same date.

United Kingdom

The loss of strength in the British cured pork market late in November brought the Liverpool average price of Danish Wiltshire sides down to $16.29 per 100 pounds for the week ended December 3, according to Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. Net figure indicates a price level easily comparable with that of the pre-war period. Current quotations are about $8.00 under those of last year. After a lapse of several weeks, quotations on American green bellies have again appeared with reduced supplies keeping the price slightly above a year ago. American hams the market remains steady but the prevailing prices have been a little below last year's levels.

Total British imports of bacon for November, at nearly 95,000,000 pounds, were unusually large, and about 24,000,000 pounds heavier than a year ago. A record figure of 70,906,000 pounds was registered in receipts from Denmark. Receipts from that country alone in October, 1930, were nearly as large as receipts from all sources a year earlier. A fair volume was received from the Irish Free State and Netherlands, but the United States and Canada together sent little more than 1,000,000 pounds. Total ham imports, most of which come from the United States were down to less than 6,000,000 pounds, an unusually low figure. Stocks of hams, bacon and shoulders at Liverpool declined more than seasonally during November to reach 942,000 pounds on December 1, the lowest since December 1, 1925.

The current weakness in lard prices, following the stronger tone of September and October, placed the Liverpool quotation for the week ended December 3, at $11.73 for 100 pounds. At present, prices are running below those of last year. Lard imports in October were larger than for several months past, the figure of nearly 23,000,000 pounds being unusually high for October. The bulk of the British lard imports come from the United States. Lard stocks at Liverpool as of December 1, also were up to reach 1,299,000 pounds, but that figure was considerably smaller than the usual volume of stocks on that date.

The seasonal upturn in domestic pork production was reflected in October market receipts of fat pigs going higher than for any month since October 1929. The same is true of supplies of British and Irish fresh pork at London Central Markets, with the added feature of that figure being larger than a year earlier. Supplies for November, however, were down somewhat from the preceding month and a year ago to reach 7,121,000 pounds. Supplies from other sources also were down from October levels, but the 674,000 pounds so classified represented a heavy increase over figures for November 1929, New Zealand, Argentina, and the United States divide the bulk of that trade between them. The curing of hogs in Irish bacon factories continues somewhat below last year's levels.

UNITED KINGDOM: Bacon imports from the United States, by months, 1925-26 to 1930-31

Month	1925 - 26	1926 - 27	1927 - 28	1928 - 29	1929 - 30	1930 -31
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oct.	11,947	10,032	5,970	2,780	3,463	967
Nov.	9,962	7,530	3,213	2,651	4,114	
Dec.	15,889	7,068	3,457	2,878	5,672	
Jan.	16,237	8,624	4,696	7,477	7,124	
Feb.	17,226	7,589	5,541	6,467	7,038	
Mar.	15,427	7,896	7,489	6,084	9,541	
Apr.	11,951	5,234	5,550	3,821	5,406	
May.	10,758	4,122	6,564	10,480	4,536	
June.	7,995	5,057	4,650	7,043	3,754	
July.	9,430	7,705	5,530	6,775	4,388	
Aug.	7,386	7,479	7,389	6,437	3,286	
Sept.	12,142	5,494	4,509	3,242	2,261	
Total.	146,350	83,790	64,558	66,136	60,383	

Compiled from Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

UNITED KINGDOM: Bacon imports from Denmark, by months, 1925-26 to 1930-31

Month	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oct.	31,690	34,557	50,090	50,703	47,486	70,906
Nov.	29,306	38,931	50,257	48,063	48,525	
Dec.	40,377	40,194	52,244	45,580	55,490	
Jan.	31,207	41,803	54,975	48,717	46,406	
Feb.	30,472	42,436	53,942	41,508	44,439	
Mar.	36,205	47,526	54,675	41,985	51,870	
Apr.	30,468	42,993	52,745	44,031	46,204	
May	30,474	44,305	51,109	46,758	56,206	
June	29,770	51,795	51,636	41,886	54,456	
July	34,266	50,710	44,562	46,570	55,213	
Aug.	36,712	46,941	48,924	48,121	55,066	
Sept.	34,601	48,143	42,633	48,350	59,751	
Total	395,548	530,234	609,792	552,272	621,112	

Compiled from Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

UNITED KINGDOM: Total bacon imports, by months, 1925-26 to 1930-31

Month	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oct.	66,983	73,275	85,552	82,378	72,402	95,809
Nov.	60,259	76,138	79,579	79,297	74,868	
Dec.	81,951	78,867	80,679	76,771	85,503	
Jan.	66,329	75,371	82,344	88,092	74,801	
Feb.	65,935	69,874	85,153	68,612	73,721	
Mar.	71,126	82,487	87,041	68,923	84,631	
Apr.	64,527	71,277	83,815	73,126	75,096	
May	60,794	76,630	88,759	87,845	84,615	
June	61,431	88,348	86,387	71,894	83,277	
July	71,841	84,105	79,212	80,360	85,457	
Aug.	69,497	74,480	86,862	82,290	84,758	
Sept.	77,123	80,159	71,796	73,505	88,206	
Total	817,796	931,011	997,179	933,093	967,435	

Compiled from Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

UNITED KINGDOM: Total ham imports, by months, 1925-26 to 1930-31

Month	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oct.	9,479	6,929	7,802	6,484	8,105	5,792
Nov.	11,613	8,762	5,836	6,782	8,125	
Dec.	13,404	11,318	7,817	7,339	9,347	
Jan.	13,615	8,847	6,896	8,788	7,920	
Feb.	13,066	6,513	9,062	8,232	7,989	
Mar.	12,516	6,910	9,264	6,828	8,601	
Apr.	12,252	6,523	7,993	8,981	9,539	
May.	12,076	9,208	9,334	14,136	12,298	
June.	10,945	12,410	10,782	10,499	10,983	
July.	10,482	12,054	11,404	12,042	14,391	
Aug.	10,451	8,282	13,594	12,073	12,024	
Sept.	11,449	8,902	7,505	8,073	7,236	
Total.	141,348	106,638	107,289	110,257	116,558	

Compiled from Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

UNITED KINGDOM: Total lard imports, by months, 1925-26 to 1930-31

Month	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oct.	18,811	21,569	17,360	18,079	21,844	22,897
Nov.	19,654	12,710	21,058	21,551	24,004	
Dec.	21,405	15,772	22,351	17,480	27,160	
Jan.	20,848	21,665	27,794	35,923	27,559	
Feb.	24,261	19,156	28,421	29,752	25,187	
Mar.	23,755	20,989	33,840	22,234	24,810	
Apr.	28,172	27,032	23,061	21,612	18,218	
May.	18,843	24,264	24,398	26,479	20,772	
June.	20,955	28,564	19,595	20,498	21,078	
July.	23,074	26,006	24,667	25,977	31,801	
Aug.	19,148	17,571	21,844	21,204	20,438	
Sept.	25,361	22,560	15,346	16,899	12,976	
Total.	262,281	255,638	277,756	277,688	275,847	

Compiled from Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

Continental Europe

Denmark

October was another record month in Danish bacon exports, preliminary returns placing the total outward movement at about 64,000,000 pounds. That figure was about 19,000,000 pounds larger than the exports of October, 1929, and some 23,000,000 pounds above the average for the pork seasons 1924-25 to 1928-29. The hog census figures as of July 15, 1930, indicate a record number of hogs on hand to support the heavy export movement, most of which is going to British markets. In ten years the number of hogs in Denmark has more than tripled.

DENMARK: Number of hogs according to detailed classification 1921-1930

Date July 15	Sows 4 months and over	Pigs under 2 months	Pigs 2 - 4 months	Fat hogs over 4 months	Boars over 4 months	Total hogs
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1921	178	429	492	322	9	1,430
1922	254	624	630	379	12	1,899
1923	320	855	1,093	572	15	2,855
1924	299	861	1,077	615	15	2,868
1925	290	780	878	555	14	2,517
1926	391	1,010	1,055	648	18	3,122
1927	396	1,170	1,350	795	20	3,731
1928	344	1,011	1,256	733	18	3,363
1929	434	1,103	1,285	775	19	3,616
1930	588	1,672	1,622	1,023	24	4,928

Compiled from official sources.

Netherlands

Bacon exports from the Netherlands, as reflected in British imports from that source, continue to run behind those of last year. British import figures for October show 6,367,000 pounds as having come from Netherlands, against 6,729,000 pounds in October, 1929. Under the present system of measuring the position of the Netherland's hog industry, however, there was a 10 to 15 per cent increase in most marketable hogs on September 1, 1930, as against a year earlier.

NETHERLANDS: Estimated percentages of increase of hogs on specified dates in 1930 compared with preceding year

Date	Sows in farrow	Farrows under 6 weeks	Pigs over 6 weeks to 132 pounds	Hogs 132 to 220 pounds	Hogs over 220 pounds
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
March 1, 1930	+ 30	+15 to 20	+ 10	+ 5	slight increase
June 1, 1930	+ 20	+15 to 20	+ 15	+10 to 15	+5
Sept. 1, 1930	+ 15	+ 15	+10 to 15	+10	slight increase

Based on reports furnished by Livestock Extension Agents and forwarded by Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere. Plus sign indicates increase; minus sign, decrease. In the future hog reports will be issued quarterly, i.e., March 1, June 1, September 1 and December 1, instead of February 1.

Germany

The somewhat seasonal easing of hog prices in Germany late in November resulted in an average for the week ended December 3, of $12.53 per 100 pounds for heavy hogs in the Berlin market, according to Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. That figure was about $2.80 below the average for the corresponding week a year ago. Receipts at 14 markets during November averaged slightly lower than in October but were well ahead of figures for November, 1929. Receipts during October also were a little lower than a month earlier, but, at 310,000 head were larger than a year ago. A similar situation appeared in slaughter totals for 36 centers. In the feedstuffs markets, October averages showed a decline of 25.6 per cent below the October 1929 average in feed potatoes at Breslau and a slight drop below a year ago for barley at Leipzig.

The recent weakening in lard values at Hamburg reduced the average for the week ended December 3 to $12.81 per 100 pounds, Mr. Steere reports. That figure was only slightly higher than a year ago, and considerably under the December average for all recent years except 1929. Preliminary returns on total lard imports for October, most of which come from the United States, showed a slight advance over September imports. The current figure of 14,330,000 pounds, however, was 30 per cent smaller than the October 1929 imports and exceptionally low for October. Total bacon imports also were up slightly as against recent months to reach 1,756,000 pounds, but that figure also was relatively low. In studying the European pork situation, Mr. Dawson found evidence tending to show a fairly close correlation between the slaughter of hogs in Germany, and the total imports of all pork products, including lard during recent years.

Since the publishing of the September 1 hog returns indicating further increases in hog numbers this fall, the government commission established by the Ministry of Agriculture for the practical application of the results of the frequent hog censuses has been advising hog raisers to lower the average weight of the hogs marketed as being the only way to avoid excessive supplies and a heavy fall in prices, states the International Institute of Agriculture.

GERMANY: Number of young pigs, brood sows and total hogs on specified dates, 1914, 1927-1930

Date of census	Young pigs			Brood sows		Total hogs
	Under eight weeks	Eight weeks to six months	Six months to one year	One year and over	Total	
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
June 2, 1914	14,825		714	1,531	2,245	22,118
Dec. 1, 1927	4,379	9,910	504	1,218	1,722	22,899
June 1, 1928	4,936	9,557	707	1,150	1,857	20,187
Dec. 1, 1928	4,003	8,487	556	1,063	1,619	20,106
June 1, 1929	4,160	8,099	671	1,145	1,816	16,794
Sept.1, 1929	5,373	8,290	652	1,208	1,860	19,604
Dec. 1, 1929	4,412	8,679	663	1,178	1,841	19,920
Mar. 1, 1930	5,012	8,555	722	1,229	1,951	18,649
June 1, 1930	5,091	9,178	676	1,356	2,232	19,804
Sept.1, 1930	6,518	9,805	811	1,466	2,277	23,414

Compiled from Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, Viertel Jahrshefte and cables from Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin.

GERMANY: Total bacon imports, by months, 1925-26 to 1930-31

Month	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oct.	2,442	2,025	1,019	817	1,839	a/ 1,756
Nov.	959	2,118	945	811	1,560	
Dec.	1,285	2,007	913	1,050	1,111	
Jan.	1,911	1,595	905	1,302	1,377	
Feb.	2,021	1,493	1,215	769	1,607	
Mar.	1,745	1,127	625	908	2,239	
Apr.	1,775	867	418	765	1,795	
May	1,758	847	322	795	1,139	
June	1,947	778	602	687	957	
July	1,452	606	421	1,102	882	
Aug.	1,877	474	383	953	1,432	
Sept.	1,999	912	523	1,023	986	
Total	21,151	14,849	8,289	10,982	16,904	

Monatliche Nachweise uber den auswartigen Handel Deutschlands. a/Preliminary

GERMANY: Imports of lard from the United States, by months, 1925-26 to 1930-31

Month	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oct.	21,389	21,387	20,533	13,240	20,480	14,364
Nov.	5,336	21,715	14,437	15,793	18,831	
Dec.	8,525	17,216	12,192	19,373	21,081	
Jan.	19,559	20,818	16,159	24,841	24,367	
Feb.	24,964	16,044	16,375	13,688	15,686	
Mar.	24,098	17,176	22,305	17,686	17,364	
Apr.	21,396	23,511	18,546	22,848	17,886	
May	16,732	16,353	14,311	19,640	14,545	
June	18,443	19,307	14,555	13,528	13,669	
July	17,125	24,817	13,711	14,233	13,591	
Aug.	17,143	13,324	13,829	13,080	12,961	
Sept.	17,819	14,760	14,760	13,065	12,716	
Total	212,529	226,428	191,713	201,015	203,177	

Monatliche Nachweise über den Auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands.

Southern Hemisphere

New Zealand

There was a considerable reduction of exports of frozen pork from New Zealand during the season October 1, 1929 to September 30, 1930, compared with the preceding season, according to reports of the New Zealand Meat Producer's Board. In 1929 New Zealand furnished about 57 per cent of imports of that kind of meat in the United Kingdom. Exports for the season just closed totaled only 133,000 carcasses compared with 170,000 the preceding season a decrease of 22 per cent. The reduction appears heavy considering the demand overseas, the necessity of raising hogs in conjunction with dairying and the pork export bounty, states Consul Gotlieb. The bulk of the pork exported from New Zealand finds a market in the United Kingdom where domestic production as indicated by receipts of fat pigs at representative markets and supplies at London Central markets is considerably below last year. Hogs numbered only 488,000 in New Zealand in 1930, continuing the decline noticed since 1928.

Argentina a/

Indications are that this year hog slaughter in Argentina will show a reduction for the first time since 1924. Slaughter for the first nine months of 1930 at packing plants and Liniers market, Buenos Aires, reached only 582,000 head, a decrease of 10 per cent compared with the same period of 1929. While there appears to be no satisfactory explanation available for the decreased hog slaughter this year, according to a recent statement by a

a/ Due to recent interest in potential pork production in Argentina, the following rather detailed observations recently made available are regarded as being timely.

representative of a prominent American packing plant in Argentina., two factors may have combined to reduce the supplies available. One of these is the fact that the alfalfa crop was short and corn high and the other factor the heavy losses of pigs on account of disease. The latter factor, however, is not unusual.

Corn averaged around 91.44 cents per bushel in 1929 while it was only 70.41 in 1928. It is again getting cheaper, now being about 65.7 cents which will no doubt encourage the breeding and feeding of hogs. Losses of hogs as a result of disease is reported as very heavy, which accounts for the small number slaughtered in comparison with the total number in the country which was returned as 3,764,000 in the 1930 census against 2,901,000 in 1914. Denmark with approximately 5,000,000 hogs, according to the latest census kills about 5,000,000 a year. In addition to losses before marketing there are heavier losses in the finished animals through condemnation when the government inspects the killing establishments, states the same source.

An important factor affecting the foreign trade in Argentine frozen pork is soft oily fat which is described in Europe as having a "fishy flavor". This is usually found in poorly finished hogs, states the American meat packing company expert, although in some cases it is evident in the very best animals. One way suggested for the elimination of this condition is not to feed fish or fish meal, oil cakes, etc., to hogs. The following reasons were given for Argentina, a country naturally endowed with facilities such as good climate and an abundant surplus of grain, not producing a large proportion of the pork requirements of importing countries:

(1) A large majority of poor blooded animals.
(2) Lack of quality on account of improper handling and poor finish.
(3) Losses due to disease, both in rearing and ultimately when killed and inspected at the killing establishments.
(4) Uneven supply due to light receipts, in fact, scarcely no exportable surplus during the summer months.
(5) Practically all of the well finished hogs here are too fat to meet United Kingdom bacon requirements. The lean ones are mostly unfinished and lack quality, hence the number suitable for bacon type is not sufficient to do a regular business and we are obliged to confine our outlet to cuts.

The decrease in slaughter this year took place entirely in freezing plants where for the first 9 months of 1930 only 306,000 hogs were killed - a decrease of 20 per cent compared with the same period of 1929. The fact that pork production at the same plants has decreased only 10 per cent to 49,958,000 pounds during the same period points to a heavier average dressed weight per animal. Of the above quantity 17,921,000 pounds was reported as prepared for export or about 17,000 pounds more than in 1929, the remaining quantity being prepared for domestic consumption.

Since the British quarantine against the importation of fresh meat from the Continent of Europe went into effect in 1926, Argentina as well as the United States and New Zealand has shown increasing interest in the frozen pork trade. British import figures for the first 9 months of 1930 show that of the 25,734,000 pounds of frozen pork imported 45 per cent came from New Zealand, 31 per cent from the United States and 18 per cent from Argentina. Before the quarantine went into effect Great Britain imported considerable quantities of fresh pork from the Netherlands. In the early years of the war owing to the shortage of domestic supplies in the United Kingdom and to the cessation of imports of fresh pork from the Continent, the demand for frozen pork increased considerably reaching a peak in 1916 when imports into the United Kingdom amounted to over 32,000,000 pounds, 86 per cent of which was supplied by the United States and the remainder by China and Argentina, states the British government "Report on the Pork and Bacon Trade".

From 1916 to 1918 the United States diverted its attention to bacon and Argentina took first place as an exporter of frozen pork to the United Kingdom. In 1923 the United States again regained its ascendancy maintaining it for the subsequent three years in spite of annually diminished supplies while imports from Argentina fell off almost completely until 1926 when the industry in that country was revived again. By 1927 imports from New Zealand had assumed first place. In 1929 the war time peak was exceeded, imports for that year reaching 33,000,000 pounds, 57 per cent coming from New Zealand, 24 per cent from Argentina and only 16 per cent from the United States. Slaughter in freezing companies in Argentina stimulated by the trade with Great Britain, and also domestic demand increased from 100,000 in 1925 to 431,000 in 1929. Slaughter at Liniers market, Buenos Aires also increased considerably during the same period, i.e., from 253,000 to 338,000.

The total number of hogs purchased by freezing companies in Argentina during the first 9 months of 1930 was 309,000 against 382,000 for the same period of 1929, 68 per cent of which were purchased directly from farms against 55 per cent in 1929, according to a release of the Argentine Meat Control Board. Only 96,000 were purchased at the Liniers markets in 1930 against 169,000 in 1929. The average price a/ per pound live weight paid by freezing companies during the first 3 quarters of 1930 was lower than a year previous being 7.64 cents in 1930 against 8.42 in 1929. The average live weight of hogs for the same period was heavier, or 212 pounds against 194 pounds a year earlier. The average live weight of suckling pigs this year was 22 pounds and the price per pound 10.8 cents against an average weight of 24 pounds last year and an average price per pound of 10.6 cents.

---

a/ Although the quotation in Argentine money was higher in 1930 than in 1929 the actual price when converted into United States money was lower. This was due to the lower exchange value of Argentine money in 1930.

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: Indices of foreign supplies and demand

Country and item	Unit	Oct. 1909-10 to 1913-14 average	Oct. 1924-25 to 1928-29 average	Oct. 1927	Oct. 1928	Oct. 1929	Oct. 1930
UNITED KINGDOM:							
Production -							
Fat pigs, certain markets	1000's	53	62	62	77	72	65
Supplies, domestic fresh pork, London	1000 pounds		6,747	8,342	9,928	7,838	7,972
Imports -							
Bacon -							
Denmark	"	20,380	40,335	50,090	50,703	47,486	70,906
Irish F. State	"		6,261	6,718	7,936	6,129	3,657
United States	"	14,312	8,439	5,970	2,780	3,463	967
Canada	"	1,799	6,979	5,215	2,340	1,624	172
Others	"	4,914	12,237	17,559	18,619	13,700	20,107
Total	"	41,405	74,301	85,352	82,378	72,402	95,809
Ham, total	"	6,322	7,979	7,802	6,484	8,105	5,792
Lard, total	"	26,821	18,836	17,360	18,079	21,844	22,897
DENMARK:							
Exports -							
Bacon	"		39,596	46,129	45,295	45,310	63,687
CANADA:							
Slaughter -							
Hogs, inspected	1000's	141	219	208	200	207	160
GERMANY:							
Production -							
Hog receipts 14 cities	"		274	364	353	295	310
Hog slaughter 36 centers	"	379	335	419	445	357	418
Imports -	1000						
Bacon, total	pounds	282	2,470	1,019	817	1,839	1,728
Lard, total	"	18,871	20,484	20,533	13,240	20,480	14,364
UNITED STATES:							
Slaughter -							
Hogs, inspected	1000's	2,421	3,294	2,969	3,713	3,857	3,492
Exports -							
Bacon -	1000						
United Kingdom	pounds	9,453	4,726	2,616	1,604	2,565	1,114
Germany	"	132	1,491	857	83	760	128
Cuba	"	627	1,728	1,643	1,064	1,803	677
Total	"	14,175	11,750	7,709	4,973	9,858	3,268
Hams, shoulders							
United Kingdom	"	9,018	9,857	6,113	3,590	5,767	4,004
Total	"	10,986	11,962	7,632	4,747	7,580	5,259
Lard -							
United Kingdom	"	9,689	15,757	14,222	15,095	19,965	23,554
Germany	"	11,515	12,942	15,259	14,424	18,270	2,908
Cuba	"	2,810	6,661	8,254	6,260	6,494	3,923
Netherlands	"	2,590	2,587	1,880	2,439	3,545	626
Total	"	33,825	52,553	50,355	59,865	70,698	41,396

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
3 1262 08865 0485

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: Foreign and domestic average prices per 100 pounds for the month indicated, and stocks at the end of each month

Item	Oct. 1909-1913 average	Oct. 1925-1929 average	Oct. 1929	Sept. 1930	Oct. 1930
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Prices -					
Hogs, Chicago, basis packers' and shippers' quotations	7.93	10.67	9.38	9.76	9.34
Corn, Chicago, No. 3 Yellow	1.12	1.55	1.70	1.68	1.57
Hogs, heavy, Berlin, live weight	12.27	16.82	18.54	13.08	12.41
Potatoes, Breslau feeding	.31	.49	.35	.32	.24
Barley, Leipzig	1.70	2.20	2.00	2.00	1.98
Lard -					
Chicago	11.20	15.51	13.17	14.25	13.94
Liverpool	12.50	14.95	12.56	13.17	13.33
Hamburg	25.37	15.52	13.35	13.88	13.88
Cured pork -					
Liverpool -					
American short cut green hams	14.30	25.19	22.55	21.12	20.78
American green bellies		22.81	18.93	20.10	19.88
Danish Wiltshire sides	15.50	24.33	24.39	19.44	17.27
Canadian green sides	14.87	a/ 22.71	b/	19.56	b/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Stocks -					
Liverpool -					
Hams, bacon and shoulders		3,751	2,842	3,394	1,114
Lard, refined		6,790	6,287	952	587
United States -					
Processed pork c/		437,982	491,402	447,427	356,343
Lard in cold storage		75,010	99,845	59,732	35,728

a/ Three-year average only. b/ No quotation.
c/ Dry salt cured and in process of cure; pickled, cured, and in process of cure, and frozen.

----------0----------